

## PRESIDENT S. B. WITT.

## THE JOLLY JUDGE TO PRESIDE OVER THE BASE-BALL LEAGUE.

He Was Unanimously Elected Yesterday. Meeting and Organization of the Virginia State League.

The Virginia State League has organized for the season of 1895, with the following members: Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Portsmouth. The meeting was held at 3 o'clock, and the following managers were present: Mr. W. W. Bradley, for Richmond; Mr. W. W. Bradley, for Portsmouth; Mr. E. K. King, for Roanoke; Mr. C. Scott, for Petersburg; Mr. W. P. Roberts, for Lynchburg; and Mr. J. T. Brady, for Portsmouth.

Mr. W. W. Bradley, who was present in the interest of the Newport News Club, did not come into the meeting, as he voluntarily withdrew his application for a franchise. The meeting was a committee, consisting of Messrs. Bradley and Sommers, was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions on the voluntary withdrawal of the Newport News Club, and to present the same to Mr. McGuffin.

When Mr. Sommers called the meeting to order he asked Mr. King to take the chair, and he then declared his resignation, which was accepted. Mr. King was next appointed permanent chairman.

JUDGE WITT. Mr. Scott then nominated Judge Samuel B. Witt for president of the League, and he was unanimously elected. Mr. Wood was re-elected secretary and treasurer, defeating Mr. William Blackley, of Norfolk, who was nominated by Mr. Sommers, by a vote of four to two. It was also decided that the percentage of the gate receipts should be divided as follows: 25 per cent. to the club, 25 per cent. to the league, and 50 per cent. to the gate receipts.

After a great deal of discussion this motion was adopted. Richmond will be allowed the use of seventy-five complimentary tickets per week, Norfolk fifty, and the other clubs thirty. Each visiting club will receive a guarantee of \$25 for every series of three games, when the percentage of the gate receipts does not come up to that amount.

AN INCREASE. This is an increase of \$20 over the guarantee of last year. Upon a motion of Mr. Sommers, it was agreed that each club should charge for ladies if they desired to do, the money from this source to go exclusively to the home team, as the proceeds received from the admission to the grand stand.

The umpires will receive a salary of \$2.50 per week and expenses, including board and railroad fare, to be borne equally by all the clubs. Mr. King was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the League, and a committee consisting of Messrs. King, Scott and Sommers, was appointed.

The season will open April 15th, and each hundred and fifty games will be played, the season to be terminated by any three clubs after they shall have played 120 games; if they are unable to retain their players, and for no other reason.

Several of the clubs who signed players before the limit was agreed on, and who will of a necessity violate the limit, will be granted an indulgence and exempt from the fine. After discussing routine business the meeting adjourned. There will be another meeting of the clubs on Wednesday.

A WISE SELECTION. Judge Witt has accepted the presidency and in his election the managers of the League have made what will doubtless prove a wise selection. Judge Witt is an ardent admirer of the game, and last year he took a deep interest in the national pastime, attending nearly all of the games played in this city.

The position of umpire is merely a nominal one, as the only duties he will have to perform are the confirming of the appointment of umpires as made by the schedule committee, and the acceptance of the schedule as prepared by the same committee.

There is no salary attached to the office, but Judge Witt will have a private box in the grand-stand and the use of five complimentary tickets per game. The election of Judge Witt proves the prediction made in the Times that a Richmond man would be chosen. For a number of reasons which I have already stated this is the best thing that could be done in the interest of the League.

The season of last year was so successful that it has been extended thirty games, each club playing 150 games instead of 120 games as played last year. Nearly all the players at present are under contract to play only 120 games, and in any case where a club is unable to keep its players longer it may disband upon the conclusion of the 120 games, but for no other reason. The clubs, however, are required to finish the season of 150 games in order that the league may win the pennant.

NO LAY-OFFS. There will be no lay-offs for any of the teams, and the games will be played continuously from start to finish, which will be some time in October. The management of all of the teams will be run on strict lines, and nothing but the best management will be tolerated. Although the schedule has not been made complete, the 4th of July game has been decided upon, and will be played as follows: Norfolk and Portsmouth in Norfolk, Roanoke and Richmond in Richmond, and Lynchburg and Petersburg in Petersburg.

At the meeting of the League on November 28, 1894, when the rate of per cent. was agreed on it was decided that Roanoke and Lynchburg should receive 40 per cent. when visiting Norfolk and Richmond, and the two latter clubs receive 40 per cent. when visiting Roanoke and Lynchburg.

Mr. Scott, of Petersburg, when the above was read, which was part of the minutes of the last meeting, arose and opposed its adoption. He was in favor of an equal division. This caused quite a lengthy fight between Mr. Scott and Mr. Sommers, but the former finally carried his point.

THE UMPIRES. The umpires this year will be instructed to fine players violating the rules, and the fines will have to remain. This will eliminate such rowdiness, as a player is now apt to be careful when he knows that a fine has been levied on him.

The New York National League Club has engaged the West-End Park for two days on or about the 28th of this month. It is not known what team they intend playing here.

A number of base-ball cranks were in attendance upon the League meeting yesterday.

Jake Wells leaves for Cincinnati tomorrow. He will remain a few days and arrive in this city about the 10th.

FROM THE REGIMENT.

The Recent Order of the Governor Has Created a State of Treach.

Things had a somewhat different aspect at the regimental armory last night from what they had been during the past few weeks. While the commissioned officers were about, a number of enlisted men could be found in the recreation in Company A's room even a violin quack and mandolin were kept going. Nothing,

however, could be heard anywhere in the camp to the recent difficulties in the command.

Colonel Jones and Major Derbyshire had been at the armory early in the evening for a little while, and so had Captain E. K. Spencer, who is at present in command of the regiment. The latter issued two orders yesterday, which were posted on the bulletin board. In the first one he announced the fact that he had taken charge of the regiment, and in the other he announced that he had detailed Lieutenant William Russell, of Company B, as acting adjutant, and also ordered Lieutenant B. L. Randolph, of Company C, to assume command of Company F.

Colonel Jones yesterday declined positively to make any statement as to what his course will be. "I shall try to do as I always do," he said, "to do what is right. Further than that I have nothing to say."

"It is rumored, Colonel, that your resignation will be in the hands of the Governor in a few days. Is that true?" "I have nothing to say," insisted the Colonel. "And nobody is authorized to speak for me."

Major Derbyshire, when called on, made much the same reply. He declined to discuss the Governor's order, and declared that he had no statement to make.

All the other officers who could be seen were just as silent on the subject, and a general feeling of distrust was among them to keep as quiet as possible.

While the order of the Governor removes the officers in question from their commands, it does not vacate their commissions. The Governor does not think that he has the authority to revoke a commission, and the only thing he can do, in case the officers decline to resign, would be to dishonor the commissions. The Governor's orders to resign, they may hold on indefinitely, though they would have no command over the regiment.

Post A Holds Its Regular Meeting and Transacts Important Business.

Post A, Travellers' Protective Association of American, held its monthly meeting last night, 12th of March, at the Chamber of Commerce building, last night, J. F. Lebron, the president, was in the chair, while B. H. Marsh, secretary, reported.

The members will meet at the rooms of Post A, Sunday night, March 10th, at 7:30 o'clock, to attend in a body the services at the Second Baptist church, to hear a special sermon by Rev. Dr. W. W. Landrum, on the travelling fraternity. Colonel F. W. Jones, of the 1st Cavalry, was appointed to wait on Dr. Landrum, has made all the necessary arrangements for a large attendance of the "knights of the grip" on this occasion.

Regular meetings of Post A will be held on the first and third Saturday nights of each month. The officers of the Virginia State Division will have their headquarters at the same rooms, and will hold its meetings at the call of President Christian. Since the last meeting of Post A, which was held February 9th, fifteen new members have been received.

Among the prominent members present, having received the State President, R. S. Christian, State Secretary George Gibson, Jr.; Post President J. F. Lebron, Post Secretary B. H. Marsh, First Lieutenant Vice-President H. Wallerstein, Director John C. Culpeper, and W. L. Crum, Jr.; J. C. Hagen, Albert C. Diggs, P. Murray, M. J. Binswanger, and others.

The State convention will be held in Richmond May 24, and the State Board of Directors will arrange to entertain the delegates. The national convention will be held in the historic city of San Antonio, Texas, June 30, and the delegates to this convention will be elected May 24.

Sons of Veterans. An interesting entertainment will be given at Lee Camp Hall to-morrow evening by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, when the following interesting programme will be executed:

1. Legation by Rev. J. P. Smith.
2. Mandolin Club.
3. Vocal solo by Mrs. Gade.
4. Solo, Tenor and Violin, by J. Colin Neal and Tony.
5. Recitation by Miss Florence Evans.
6. High School Quartette.
7. Junior Orchestra.
8. Solo by Miss Fannie Foster.
9. Piano solo, Miss Mildred Tyler.
10. Howard Quartette.
11. Mandolin Club.
12. Duo, Messrs. Thomas and Herbert McCall.

Invitation is hereby given to the sons and daughters of Confederate to be present, also all Confederates and friends.

Law and Equity Court.

In the Law and Equity Court yesterday a suit was returned by J. N. Gorman & Co. against the Davis & Gregory Company; damages, \$3,000. This suit is not against the present concern of the Davis & Gregory Co., incorporated, but against the old firm of Davis & Gregory Co., now in liquidation.

In this tribunal to-morrow the case of Breiden, trustee, against Jarvis & Glavin will be tried. This is an action for damages to a building, brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, which alleged the defendant to have caused the basement to cave in and prompted the tenant to move out. The damages are laid at \$200.

More Convicts.

The following additional convicts were yesterday delivered at the penitentiary:

By Sheriff J. O. Hutchinson, of King William county: Willie Adams (colored), sentenced to two years imprisonment for housebreaking.

By Sheriff W. T. Vannan, of Amelia county: John Holly (colored), sentenced to ten years for malicious burning; Lucy Hyde (colored), sentenced to two years for housebreaking; Isiah Botts (colored), sentenced to five years for housebreaking.

By Deputy-Sheriff John H. Farmer, of Halifax county: Wesley Carter and Fannie Scott (both colored), sentenced to two years each for housebreaking.

Mrs. Elizabeth Albright, who last week was arrested for shoplifting in the store of Messrs. Meyer & Sons, and afterwards was committed to the penitentiary, has been released. She is now at her home.

Her sister, Mrs. Bowman, at 3 North Main street, was arrested yesterday by the police to locate Mrs. Albright's house. She is now at her home.

The real estate agent who rented the first-story house has no idea where his former tenants have moved to.

Detective C. M. Johnston is endeavoring to locate Mrs. Albright, but so far her movements are a mystery.

A Tacky Party.

A delightful "tacky" party was held at the residence of Mrs. Douglas Mitchell, of Laurel street, Thursday night. The party was given by Mrs. Mitchell, and was indulged in until a late hour. The prizes were awarded to Miss Floy Mitchell and Mrs. J. H. Howard. Those present were Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, Mrs. B. Rucker, Misses A. L. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Fannie Shacker, Annie Mallory, Clara Barfoot, Claude Mallory, Belle Donahue and Grace Booker, Messrs. Glen Price, Gus Mallory, Howard Mitchell, Ray C. Davis, Charles Davidson, Aubrey Euphr, John W. Kerson, Charlie Brangle, Henry Thacker, Lester Butler, Ed. Miller and George Ferrin.

The Rough Roads.

The conditions of the roads around Richmond are very bad. In many places the roads are so bad that they are cut up when they were hard frozen. The Boulevard, which was the pride and pleasure of driving, is almost unrecognizable, and it is hard to believe that it is the same Boulevard that was so good a road that existed before the snows of winter.

A road scraper and the steam roller are being used to get it all right.

## ABOUT BRITISH BOBBIES.

## LONDON'S "ARMS OF THE LAW" ARE LAMBLING MEMBERS.

## Englishmen Point With Scorn at New York's Notorious Police, but There Are Flaws in Their Own.

Englishmen take a little more interest in American affairs than they used to, especially such things as are not altogether creditable to the land of the free and the home of the brave, and since the results of the Lexow investigation got about it, the editorial finger of scorn on the other side has been frequently pointed at the "finest." That is not much to be wondered at. New Yorkers themselves have come to the conclusion that their much vaunted police force is not by long odds all that it has been cracked up to be. But comparisons with their own constabulary, so overwhelmingly in its favor, which our British cousins are drawing, call for a protest.

English policemen are no class automatons. The other orders admirably. One reason for that is that there has been no uncertainty about the orders. New York policemen have labored under the disadvantage of having their orders given too freely and without any winking of the other eye, and having regard to the side on which their bread is buttered, they have paid less regard to the commands than to the pocket.

What is really understood, as they are beginning to, that the orders given to them are meant to be obeyed, they will demonstrate to the satisfaction of all that they really deserve to be called "the finest."

Considered as raw material the New York "cop" is greatly superior in energy and intelligence to the English "bobby."

In this country the latter, to use a good phrase, would be considered "dead slow." Where his duties are restricted, as is generally the case, to returning civil answers to civil questions from strangers who find zigzag streets rather confusing, and carrying out simple categorical orders, he is a model of efficiency. His official mechanism, but when it comes to taking the initiative in an emergency, with no one around to direct him, nine times out of ten he doesn't know what to do, and ends by doing nothing.

DON'T KNOW WHAT HE'S MEANS.

His mental processes are sluggish. It is part of his training that he mustn't think for himself—that that is a responsibility for others who are put in authority over him for the express purpose of relieving him of it.

He doesn't know the meaning of "hustle." When I first had occasion to ask some service of a British bobby, he used that word, intending to reward celerity with a "tip." But my "bobby" came back in five minutes, and with a "Please excuse me, sir," wanted to know what I meant by the word. He had an idea of some peculiar importance, that particular moment, I attended to the facious myself and kept the "tip."

And here I will say that the virtuous British "bobby" never turns his back on a superior. He is a superior, and he hasn't an eye on him.

In one of the largest cities in the West of England, in which there are big government dock yards, I once stood for an hour watching a policeman who was sitting along, for that best describes the form of locomotion in which they indulged. Then I stopped a policeman who was doing the same thing, and, explaining that I was a stranger, I asked him if he had ever seen anybody in a hurry on his beat.

"I hadn't never seen none, sir," he replied, "but I've been over two years, com' Christmases."

He also told me that he had never had occasion to make an arrest in all that time. That was lucky. He might have caught a cold, or scarlet fever, or something of that sort, but I very much doubt his ability to catch anything but colds, and how to travel fast on two legs.

USELESS PRECAUTIONS.

In London during a dynamite scare I was once sitting in a room, and an hour watching a policeman who had been stationed at the main entrance to Westminster Abbey to search visitors for explosives. It happened to be a Saturday afternoon, and being a half holiday, is taken advantage of by large numbers of dwellers in the country to see something of the sights of the British metropolis, among which Westminster Abbey stands foremost. They fairly swarmed around the main entrance, and the policeman, after the manner of thrifty English folk when they go sight-seeing, most of them had brought with them capacious hand baskets, in which were packed away more or less useful articles, such as umbrellas, with here and there a paper collar for two belonging to persons who expected to prolong their stay more than twenty-four hours.

No basket was allowed to pass the official representative of British vigilance until he had examined its contents and sniffed at the sandwiches, tarts, and "pastries" to obtain olfactory evidence of all kinds. All these articles, as occasioned much vexatious delay, and evoked characteristic growls, especially from matrons who objected to public exhibitions of their culinary skill. No discriminating was made in the examinations, and pockets were never searched, and "Why," I said to the "bobby," "don't you know that a man might have enough dynamite about him to blow the roof off the Abbey, and you've never find it out that way?"

"I suppose so, sir," he replied, with a grin; "but horders is horders, sir, an' I've got horders to search all baskets and packages, an' I hadn't got no horders to search no other way."

The answer exhibited two of the most striking qualities of the London policeman, unvarying civility, which is highly commendable, and blind obedience to orders. A New York policeman would have answered such a query with a terrible suggestion that his interlocutor had better attend to his own business, and he could have considered himself under obligations to make some judgment in carrying out his instructions.

TOO MUCH FREE SPEECH.

On another occasion I attended a political meeting where the chief speaker was a member of Parliament who had once been a conspicuous follower of Gladstone, but had seen fit to ally himself with the opposition, thereby making himself the object of much hostile criticism. As soon as he began to speak, men, who had evidently primed themselves for the work by swallowing a lot of gin, stood up in their seats in the middle of the hall and began shouting at the top of their lungs, "Turncoat! turncoat!"

They had all stentorian voices, and the distinguished M. P. had not the ghost of a chance to make himself heard against the roar. What in reports of political meetings is usually described as a "riotous confusion" followed. But the three men kept on shouting.

"Why don't you put those men out?" I asked of one of two policemen who stood complacently observing the scene. "Don't you see they have come here just to make a row?"

"I hadn't got nothing to do with what they come here for," he replied. "I've got horders to keep the peace, and since they lasted equally as long, and since the time the attacks have recurred with marked regularity, I have been obliged to use various remedies tried by the attending physicians have all failed. Pilot is severely injured, and of a vicious constitution, and has always led an active life."

THE MORGANFIELD VERDICT.

The sentence of Train Robert George Morgan, of Aquia creek farm, to eighteen years imprisonment for the murder of a woman is a salutary example of justice and a worthy precedent for the disposal of such cases in the future. There can be little doubt that the justice of the law in the past has contributed to the growth of the crime, and the negligence of the railroad and express officials to provide proper precautions against such cases.

With Governor O'Ferrall in complimenting the Stafford Courthouse bench and jury.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 2.—The Metropolitan Bank building was leased to-day to a syndicate of gentlemen, headed by J. P. Morgan, and will be known as the "Bank of North America."

Mr. James B. Warner will be the president, Mr. A. J. Brown the cashier, and Mr. J. H. Hanford assistant cashier. The new building will be a fine specimen of the bank's architecture, and will be open its doors for business on the morning of March 7th.

There is a close connection, at least in the minds of the Virginians, between the New York syndicate and the South. No place is accounted a West and South capital as affording a better opportunity for the placing of their money than the Crescent City.

CAN'T STOP HICCUGHING.

HOUSTON, TEX., March 2.—Eugene Pilot, a wealthy merchant, is lying at the point of death from hiccoughs. He became ill on February 17th with a bilious attack, followed by hiccoughs, and pneumonia. Under medical treatment, the symptoms of pneumonia began to disappear, but the hiccoughs continued, and he died last night.

He was seized with a fit of hiccoughing which lasted nearly an hour. Within half an hour the attacks had recurred with marked regularity, and he died.

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the public highway, or something of that sort.

ON THE SURF SIDE OF BLACKFRIARS' BRIDGE, late one night, I came upon a drunken soldier spoiling for a fight. He accused a woman of stealing money and asked her to give it back. She had dropped the money, and a polite Frenchman offered his services to help find it. He got kicked for his pains. A friend of the soldier's son of Mars went to soothe his bellicose spirit, and was rewarded with blows and oaths. There was a "bobby" in the crowd. All he said was, "Move on, now, please; move on," at frequent intervals.

"Why do you arrest him?" I asked. "Why," he answered, in mild surprise, but with characteristic crudity, "how do I know that he wouldn't run me down with that little bayonet he's got stuck in his scabbard?"

I had forgotten that London policemen don't carry revolvers.

Finally the soldier did move on, of his own volition, and went staggering across Blackfriars' Bridge clammering for a drink. The woman who had been accused of the crime would give him a chance to display his prowess. He met a coster-monger, who promptly accommodated him, and knocked all the fight out of him with one well-delivered blow.

LOSING DAY FOR THE TALENT.

The Races at the New Orleans and Old Dominion Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 2.—The talent had another losing day, and lost on three out of five, while Tippicanoe, in the last race, opened up close, and the talent pouted their money in on Folly with a great aversity than was shown in the placing of the coin on the Clyde stable entry.

The weather was beautiful, and the sun dried the track up to a certain extent, but the course was heavy and lumpy all the way from start to finish.

The attendance numbered fully four thousand, which is the average Saturday attendance. Lagniappe opened as an odds favorite, in the first race, at 7 to 1, and closed at 11 to 1, and was beaten eight lengths for the place by Brevity. Fabia won by a neck.

Hodion, the favorite in the second race, won by a common carrier, by five lengths. Brevity, the favorite in the third race, was beaten three lengths by Lay-on. Bird Catcher was a hot favorite in the fourth race, while H. Henry was the longest shot in the bunch, the latter taking the place by a neck.

Running under the wire first by four lengths and under a pull.

Superior riding on the part of Thorpe carried the first race. Folly, the favorite of the two, but lost by a length, as Turner was too easy with his mount.

Summary: First race—five furlongs, three-year-old, selling—Fabia, 100, 3 to 1; H. Henry, 100, 11 to 1; Brevity, second, Lagniappe, third, Time, 1:36.

Second race—six furlongs, selling—Hodion, 100, 2 to 1; first, Spritstone, 100, 11 to 1; Time, 1:29 1/2.

Third race—six furlongs, selling—Lay-on, 100, 4 to 1; first, Beverly, second, Turner, 100, 11 to 1; Time, 1:22 1/4.

Fourth race—six furlongs, handicap—H. Henry, 100, 2 to 1; first, H. Henry, 100, 11 to 1; second, Birdie, 100, 11 to 1; Time, 1:21 3/4.

Fifth race—one mile—Tippicanoe, 100, 2 to 1; first, Folly, second, Primo, 100, 11 to 1; Time, 1:35.

Old Dominion Track.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In spite of the bad weather, a large crowd gathered at the Old Dominion track. Although the track was muddy, the fast time proved that there was a good bottom to it. In going to the post in the last race Electric Light ran away with Jockey Herbert and jured the fence into the stable yard. He was soon at the post, however, and the flag fell almost immediately. Summary:

First race—five furlongs—Despair (6 to 5) first, Little Bravo, second, Critter, third, Time, 1:34.

Second race—seven furlongs—Canadian (6 to 1) first, Style, second, Carven, third, Time, 1:27 1/4.

Third race—six and a half furlongs—Belwood (2 to 1) first, Doc Birch, second, Son Malheur, third, Time, 1:27 1/2.

Fourth race—six and a quarter furlongs—Belwood (2 to 1) first, Bon Voyage, third, Time, 1:25.

Fifth race—five furlongs—Forest (1 to 3) first, Tammany Hall, second, Kazan, third, Time, 1:30 1/2.

It Is the Chicago Times-Herald Now.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 2.—The Chicago Herald will say to-morrow: "The Chicago Times-Herald has been purchased by the Chicago Herald Company, and will appear for the last time this morning. To-morrow the Chicago Times-Herald will be issued by the Herald building."

The announcement that H. V. Hawley, formerly of Denver, who has been associated with publisher Kraus in the editorial management of the Times, will be the new editor of the Times-Herald, succeeding H. B. Seymour, who retired from the service of the Herald to-day. The control of the policy, the conduct of the combined newspaper and the control of the stock will remain in the hands of James W. Scott.

Two Flour Mills Buried.

BETHLEHEM, ILL., March 2.—Fire started in the Kaufmann mill here this afternoon. It spread with great rapidity, and soon an explosion occurred. The large elevator adjoining the mill was in flames, and a fire started in another mill adjoining the elevator, and at 2 P. M. that was reduced to ashes.

The fire was put under control at 2 P. M. The elevator destroyed contained 40,000 bushels of wheat. Large quantities of flour with flour was saved with great difficulty. It is believed that the fire was caused by an explosion of flour dust.

James Scum, an employee, had an arm broken, and was seriously injured. The total loss is \$200,000, and is insured for two-thirds.

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## DAVENPORT FLEW FROM HER HOUSE.

## The Former Supervisor of Elections Driven From Her Home by a Mob.

NEW YORK, March 2.—John I. Davenport, formerly Chief Supervisor of Elections, furnished an interesting spectacle for pedestrians at half-past nine o'clock on Thursday night as he ran through Forty-fourth street and turned the southwest corner of Sixth avenue. Mr. Davenport was endeavoring to set a pace his nephew, Frank R. Lowmes, could not follow. He was hampered by neither hat nor overcoat, and those who saw him pass in the night say his speed was great. The nephew, when he reached the corner, stopped, and conceded the race to his uncle. Another young man accompanied Mr. Lowmes.

The explanation the nephew, who lives at No. 142 west Forty-third street, made of this chase was that his uncle had interfered between himself and a woman to whom he had been engaged for some time before the race, having found his uncle and the young woman tete-a-tete in the parlor of her house, he had manifested his annoyance by punching at her in the back. He also declared that the reckless way in which his uncle descended two flights of stairs immediately was in part due to his active cooperation.

The woman in question is Mrs. L. J. Woodruff, who has been making estate settlement at No. 100 west Forty-fourth street. She is about thirty years old and pretty. Mr. Lowmes said he had lived at that address for a long time, but moved to his present home about two weeks ago. He discovered some time ago